CALIFORNIA.

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CALIFORNIA POLITICS. From Our Cum Correspondent. BAN FRANCISCO, June 4, 1857. The Republican State Central Committee has

appointed Wednesday, 8th July, for the meeting, at Sacramento City, of the Convention for the comination of State Officers. This is two weeks earlier than the time set for the meeting of the Democratic Convention. The Republicans have determined to pursue a straightforward, uncompromising course in regard to the plan of the campaign. Having a principle to sustain and advocate more important than the mere securing of office, they intend to adhere to that principle, at all hazards; hence the calling of the Convention at an earlier day than the Democratic, while a certain kind of policy might have dictated the propriety of awaiting the result of the strife now prevailing in the ranks of the opposition, as it may be developed in their Convention, in the hope of gaining at the expense of more or less of concession, accessions of strength from the disaffected of their opponents. Republicanism holds up a standard under whose folds all who love their country and freedom-all who acknowledge the rights of humanity and reloice in a progressing civilization, are lavited to enlist, but that standard cannot be lowered-even for a moment-at the demand of a supposed expediency, and for what may seem to promise even a present advantage. Su'n is, to day, the position of the party in California. In the mean time, the Democratic que rrel progresses finely; hard names, erimination, and recriminations are bandied as freely by the papers in the interest of the opposing faccons, as if such were bestowed upon "Black Republicans" instead of brethren of the great indivisible Democracy. It is, of course, matter of much spec-

ulation as to which wing will prevail-whether Chivalry will show itself all-powerful, and rule the party here with a like rod of iron which it uses in every other State where the opportunity is afforded -or whether the Broderick forces shall triumph, preserving to some extent the idea that there is still a North. I will, however, state my conviction that Mr. Broderick, having no political influence in Washington as a Democrat, and consequently no offices to dispense, will, at the assembling of the Convention, find himself "small and beautifully less," and that the representative of Buchananism and Slavery already put forward and who delibered. already put forward, and who daily receives the laudations of the Chivalry portion of the Democratic press, will be the regular nominee of the party for the Governorship; I allude to his sottish ex Sena-torship, John B. Weller. Whether Mr. Broderick and his friends will continue in the degrading posi-tion in which they will find themselves, remains to be seen, and is a question of interest to Republicans.

My own opinion is, that now they will continue to
act with their party, at least during this year, and
until a realization of their position shall drive them to
where they profess really to belong—the ranks of Republicanism.

The so-called "People's Party" do not appear to

be moving in reference to the campaign. Some months since efforts were made to galvanize into life the dying remnants of Know-Nothingism under the the dying remnants of Know-Asthingism under the specious of its being a people's movement, the principal operators professing to abjure all political distinctions and doctrines, and promising any amount of reform. The real object, however, was, on the one hand, to inflict an injury upon Republicanism, and on the other to secure for themselves a number of comfortable offices. Except in San Francisco, where the vigilance question happened to harmonize with the movement, or rather was taken advantage of by the leaders, it has proved an uter failure, and ow rarely hear of the People's party. At one time the position of this party involved more of real danger to Republicanism than that of our standing enemy. This lay in the constant efforts keep in the back ground and lessen the portance of the objects which we have view-a sort of hold-your-tongue policy, ways injurious if not destructive to liberty. A political party without politics! As well might we look for life without breath. If you are at heart (as I know many of these People's-party men are) a compromising Pro-Slaveryist, unite at once with the slave-driving, heaven-daring Democracy, and let us know it; but do not under the cloak of no-partyism and people's-reformism, conceal a dagger with which to stab Liberty in her own temple, into which your fair face has gained you an entrance. If, on the other hand, you abhor Slavery, desire its non-extension to heaven-daring territory yet uncursed by its presence, and in shor wish to see the Constitution in its simplicity the read exert your influence where it may have an effect in bringing back the Government of our country to a recognition of those eternal principles of right which we know actuated its founders. Do not fritter awaylyour strength in a fraternizing effort with Pro-Slaveryists to stifle discussion and secure half-a-dozen offices, without having in view a higher or nobler

The fillibuster journals continue to pour forth columns of wrath in regard to the fate of the Crabb expedition, with the most stirring appeals for the taking of active measures to inflict summary vengennee upon those who committed the crime of de-fending their land and firesides, and beating back the unprovoked invader. Further than these ed-itorials, but little is heard of fillibustering operations. In the city, it is said that the excitement on the subject is intense in the interior, while, I presume, it is there as positively stated that San Francisco is all alive in the matter, which may be so, but is not very apparent. Marauding and fillibustering have, I think, received a decided check, even in California.

Much interest has been excited within a few days In the city, it is said that the excite

Much interest has been excited within a few days past by rumors of defalcation to a large amount in the Melting and Refining Department of the United States Brauch Mint in San Francisco. But little is certainly known of the matter by the public, except that the fact of a deficit existing appears to be admitted and believed by general consent—the amount stated as high as from three to four hundred thousand dollars. high as from three to lour hundred thousand dollars. Several of the papers, from information derived at the Mint itself, have attempted to account for the loss by the escape of the gold when in a very fine state, from the chimneys and flues of the establishment, asserting that the loss in this way was known to be large by the officers long since, and had formed a subject of correspondence with the Department at Washington, but that it could not be correctly ascertained until a general settlement was made, which is now being done. It is stated that large quantities of now being done. It is stated that large quantities of gold have been gathered from the roofs of adjacent buildings—so large that many a miner would think he had struck rich diggings could he "prospect" the locality. There are two horns to this dilemma. to hang to one or the other of which is equally fatal— either a large defalcation has taken place, or the business of the Mint has been continued by its officers with the knowledge that a ruinous loss was daily taking place, showing extreme rashness and carelessness and establishing the fact that the parties is charge were totally unfit to attend to the interests of the people in so important a capacity. Ms. A. Haraszthy, the Refiner, it is said, has transferred a large amount of property to the government as secuty for the correctness of his accounts. I, however, rather doubt the correctness of this rumor. Mr. Hempstead, the new superintendent, has just entered upon the duties of his office. on the duties of his office. The famous Ned McGowan has had his trial since

last mail-day, for complicity in the murder of James King of William, editor of The Bulletin. Several days were consumed on the trial, and the jury, after sew minutes absence, returned a verdict of not

guilty.

All fears in regard to the crops appear to have been set at rest, it being generally conceded that the rield will be a fair average one. The harvest of grain will be heavier than ever before gathered in the State.

The course of The New-York Herald in its late efforts to depreciate California interests has been the subject of much conversation and newspaper mment—positive misstatements, known to be wh, having appeared in that paper in reference to

our yield of gold and other financial matters. What does it mean? The mining interests of the State continue in a fairly prosperous condition. California, notwith-standing her corrupt officials, will yet emerge from the pecuniary gloom which has so long overspread her. The honerty, industry and enterprise of her citizens will yet lift her above the imputations under which she now rests.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20, 1857. As the appointed times of meeting of the several State Conventions draw near, the almost unbroken quietude which has prevailed on political subjects since the great contest in November begins to be disturbed. A rising swell can be discovered gently undulating the broad sea of popular thought, and here and there breaking in short and angry waves, betokening the storm and struggle of the elements not far in the future. Speculation begins to be in-dulged in as to who shall fill this and that office; which set of principles shall prevail; whether Chivalry or Broderickism shall triumph, or both, weakened by dissension and unswayed by lofty purpose, shall snecumb to the truthful, the vigorous, the cu-

shall succumb to the truthin, the vigorous, the en-nebling principles of Republicanism.

The Democratic quarrel grows more decided, and its antagonisms more bitter. Mr. Broderick has published a letter, addressed to several of the friends, defining to some extent his position. He pronounces false the statements that his purpose is to make war upon the Administration, either here or at Washington, but nevertheless does not in the faintest manner intimate that it is his intention to yield it a hearty or, indeed, any support. The letter, taken as a whole, maintains a non-committal tone, and appears to have been written principally with the view of convincing the unterrified that the writer is sound in his views of and allegiance to Democratic faith. The motive of this effort, of course, refers to obtaining control of the State Convention. Some of the Senator's friends appear much troubled in regard to favorable remarks made of their chief by Republican journals and individuals. Whether the gentleman himself participates in the feeling, I am not aware. In this connection, the writer was somewhat amused a few days since, by the appearance in the Gwin organ-The Globe—of an extract from the San Francisco correspondence of The Tribune, of April 3, which correspondence of the Italy of that Mr. Broderick is adduced as proof positive that Mr. Broderick is indeed a Black Republican, and as evidence indubitable that he intends, if defeated in the Democratic Convention, to march over, "horse, foot and dra-goons," to the Free-Soil ranks.

The Republicans are renewing their organizations all over the State. In this respect we are much in advance of our position a year ago. Then, the inhabitants of many portions of the State hardly knew that the party was in existence—now, it is a fixed fact, "known and read of all men." Again, our principles are much better understood, and many traindness have been removed, even among those prejudices have been removed, even among those who thought themselves posted in regard to our dectrines. These changed circumstances cannot fail to have an important influence in the campaign. Several gentlemen have been spoken of for the Republican gubernatorial nomination—among them the gitted Col. E. D. Baker, ex-Member of Congress gifted Col. E. D. Baker, ex-Member of Congress from Illinois, whose cloquence electrified the masses and caused many a heart to beat responsive to liberty, during the last campaign. Also, Oscar L. Shafter, formerly of Vermont, one of our leading lawyers, and Judge Nathaniel Bennett, first Chief Justice of California—both cloquent and uncompromising champions of Republicanism, and who did good service in the late struggle. Any one of these geatlemen constitutes a host within himself, and would do honer to the Executive Chair of this or any other honor to the Executive Chair of this or any other State of the Confederacy.

No positive developments have been made in re gard to the alleged mint deficiency, nor is it likely that we shall have any such until made by way of Washington. Col. Hararzthy, the ex-Refiner, has placed in the hands of Major Snyder, Treasurer of the Mint, property and mortgages to the value of some \$150,000, to be held in trust for the security of the United States against any deficiency which may appear on a setflement of his accounts. A conveyance s actually on record, but your correspondent must be excused if he intimates that there may still be 'a wheel within a wheel," and the result of the matter prove not quite so smooth and satisfactory as new premised. The theory of the gold escaping up

the chimney in such enormous quantities, if ever credited, is now generally ridiculed and disbelieved.

The people of Oregon have lately voted in favor, by a large majority, of organizing a State Government. Gov. Lane is reëlected Delegate to Congress by a meager majority of 1,000 or 1,500. He had, previously, always "walked over the course." But previously, always "walked over the course." But sham Democracy is becoming appreciated by the good people of Oregon as well as in other portions of the country, and it would not be surprising if that venal party should find itself in a minority at the next popular election. At all events, the opposition as learned its strength, and will, no doubt. by the knowledge gained. I have little doubt Oregon will ask admission as a Free State, unless, indeed, the enemy, in view of a defeat, should manage to ignore the questions of Freedom and Slavery. They are "wise as serpents," but not "harmless as

The last fortnight presents a perfect dearth of genral news. The grain harvest is being gathered, and sithough light in some places, will in the aggregate be heavier than in any previous year. Mining interests appear to be prosperous, with a good prosfuture.

NICARAGUA.

From Our Own Correspondent. SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, June 19, 1857.

The news from the interior of Nicaragua is not important, though some anxiety is felt in regard to the settlement of affairs between that State and Costa Rica. Nicaragua does not seem well pleased at the refusal of Costa Rica to give up the possession of Castillo Viejo and the old fort of San Carlos, which Costa Rica positively refuses to do, as she says for her own security against invasion, until the country becomes entirely settled. In the mean time active negotiations are going on between the representatives of both States, and a speedy and amicable settlement may soon be expected.

Four Americans arrived here on the 8th inst. who were in the employment of the Transit Company on the Lake steamers San Carlos and La Virgin at the time of their seizure by the Costa Ricans, under those two contemptible stigmas upon humanity Sylvester M. Spencer and George F. Cauty, the last of whom is by birth an Englishman, by adoption a Costa Rican, and by nature very little of anything worth mentioning. If the statements made by these four Americans are susceptible of proof (and I am credibly informed that the proof is ample), it certainly is time for the Government of the United States to pay her compliments to Costa Rica in a decieive manner. The names of the gentlemen above alluded to are David McBean, Isaac Harrington, Matthew L. Masten and William W. Harrington, Matthew L. Masten and William W. Wise, the last two of whom are engineers and well known to some of our largest steamship owners. They state that they had all been for a considerable time employed by the Transit Company, some of them for some four years, when in the mouth of December last they were suddenly made prisoners on board the steamers running on Lake Nicaragua by a base force of Coata Rican troops commanded by large force of Costa Rican troops commanded by Spencer and Cauty. They immediately announced themselves peaceful citizens of the United States. who were simply following their legitimate occupa-tions of steamboat men; but all their endeavors to obtain their release proved unavailing, and they were for over four months compelled, like galley slaves, to serve their cruel masters, receiving from them—Spencer, Cauty, Generals José J. Mora, José M. Cañas, and other petty officials, some of them Jamaica negroes, high in favor with the great men of Costa Rica—treatment of the most degrad-ing character. On several occasions cocked ritles were held at their breasts and naked sword blades

drawn across their neeks, and notified that at a given signal from Gest. Mora they were to be murdered and thrown into the lake, and all because the ignorammes were unacquainted with steamboate nd because alarmed at nothing, of course charging their white prisoners with duplicity! After Capt.
Davis had made an arrangement for the surrender
of Walker, and that individual had been taken out of the country, one of the four men in ques-tion managed to get down the river to San Juan del Norte by leaving his baggage and money in the hands of the Costa Ricans, and by pledging his word and sacred honor to return; and he procured passports for himself and one of his companions, and a letter to Gen. Canas asking for the release of the other two, from the American Consul. Armed with these documents, he returned to Gen. Cañas, and obtained his own and his companions' discharge. On their arrival here, Cauty, who has a few soldiers under his command on board of a small steamer in the harbor, could not resist the terretation to have a just fluor at them. He the temptation to have a last fling at them. He pulled ashore in a small boat, and commeuced cate-chising them, asking if they had their discharge from Costa Rican authority, &c. They very properly replied that they could answer none of his questions; that he had behaved in a most brutal manner toward them while they were in his power on the lake, but that here, where they had an equal right with himself, they had nothing for him but contempt. He then sent for soldiers, and threatened to arrest and send them back to the lake; but they pulled out their American and Costa Rica, passports, and he slunk away back to the stramer with his soldiers. They are now making protests before the Consul, and expect to leave for their homes in the next steamer. Spepcer is again here, having returned a day or two since from Costa Rica, but his greatness has apparently departed, and he is cordially despised by even his late admirers, the Costa Ricans.

A party of gold hunters, some three weeks ago went prospecting up Corn River, which empties into the sea about forty miles from here up the coast. One of the party returned a few days ago, and exhibited a fine sample of placer gold which he said he washed out himself on a bar of the river. It is well known that almost all the rivers flowing from the mountains of Chontales and Honduras contain gold washings in small quantities, and were it not that the noted Commodore De Brissot of Walker notoriety was one of the Corn River party who report this gold discovery, I should feel inclined to believe there might be gold washings there of value.

Col. Kinney, who has been absent from here nearly three months, has recently turned up at the Ruatan Islands. He is reported to be entirely out of money (nothing very strange), but was enlightening the natives with marvelous stories of the immense

number of cattle he possesses in Texas (I had almost written "in a horn").

Our town, since the departure of the U. S. ship Cyone, with the fillibusters, remains quiet and undisturbed. Almost all kinds of merchandise are very scarce, for since the opening of the San Juan River considerable has been sent into the interior. Groceries, provisions, lumber, and a small quantity of general dry goods, boots, shoes, &c., would find an immediate sale in our market. Hides and deer skins continue to arrive in small quantities.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, June 13, 1857. The U. S. sloop of war Cyane, Capt. Robb, arrived and anchored in our harbor, day before yesterday evening. Officers and erew all well. This ship was sent up here from Aspinwall by Commodere Paulding to take off that portion of the usedup fillibusters who have been for the last three weeks or so at this place. For once, even the native and Jamaica population of this town have given a hearty welcome to this ship, on account of her present mission, obnoxious as her presence generally is to them; and should she be able to take her departure to day, as is expected, there will be given tonight some of the most extraordinary fandangoes and breakdowns ever got up in this region. And no wonder. There is not a darkey in the whole place (and God knows some of them are hard to beat) but would rather take fifty lashes on his bare back, than be compelled to associate with such miserably low drunken vagabonds as Generals Saunders, Thompson and their associates have shown themselves to be Shade of Falstaff! what a magnificent spectacle must have been Billy Walker's army on dress pa rade or review. Why, if Charles Dickens, instead of writing his Little Dorrit, good as it is, had but come out to Nicaragua and accompanied the illus-trious Billy in his campaigns, he would have laid in a supply of scenes, incidents and characters that would not only have lasted him for the rest of his life, but have made the fortunes of his descendand to the fourth generation. Surely Hogarth should have been spared to mankind to the present era, for no other pencil is equal to the task of truthfully illustrating Billy Walker and his brave companions in arms. But this division of the army is about to leave, and I will, in unison with the residents of the town, bid them good riddance. It is said that some 300 or 400 more of these deluded or mad people are n the interior awaiting an opportunity to get away.

The English mail steamer arrived off the harbo at the same time with the Cyane, and extended the courtesy of towing her into port. She left yesterday morning for Blewfields (her first trip), and is expected to return again to-day. Hereafter this line of steamers will make regular trips to Blewfields

twice a month.

From the interior there is no news of importance.
The river steamers are running between this port and various points on Lake Nicaragua, taking up merchandise and bringing down cattle, hides, &c.

THE ISTHMUS.

From The Panana Star and Herald. July 4.

RETURNING FILLIEUSTERS.—The 300 fillibusters, part of the remnant of Walker's unfortunate army, whose arrival at this port we have announced elsewhere, left Panama for Aspinwall yesterday morning, under charge of Com. Mervin, who accompanied them in order to make arrangements for getting them up to the United States as soon as possible. This is the same party that was placed under charge of Licut. McCorkle by Capt. Davis of the St. Marys, when at San Juan del Sur. Under charge of that officer they traveled to Punta Arenas, where they embarked for Panama; they are a hard looking set, being almost naked, and presenting the appearance of having experienced hard times. Probably one-third of the party are Americans, the rest being from Europe. As a general thing they appear theroughly disgusted with fillibusterism, although some New-Orleans boys among them appear rather anxious than otherwise to return with Walker, and try if they cannot whip the "d—d From The Panana Star and Herald, July 1. them appear rather anxious than otherwise to with Walker, and try if they cannot whip the

The opportune arrival of the United States war steamer Roancke, at Aspinwall, will probably enable the party to return to their homes immediately, as that vessel will, in all likelihood, proceed at once with hem to the United States.

OFFINE OF THE CENTRAL ANERICAN TRANSIT OFFING OF THE CENTRAL ANERICAN TRANSIT OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE CENTRAL ANERICAN TRANSIT ROUTE. We are informed that arrangements are being made for opening the Central American Transit Route, Messrs, Moses H. Grinnell and Simeon Draper being the leading parties in the undertaking. Agents go up on the Panama for this purpose. We also learn that Commodore Vanderbilt is endeavoring to procure the privilege on his own account to reopen the Nicaragua Transit, and has now agents in Costa Rica for that purpose; there is likely to be a sharp contest in the matter. On the return of the Panama we will doubtless he enabled to give more full and positive inthe matter. On the return of the Panama we will doubtless be enabled to give more full and positive information in reference thereto, previous to which time nothing definite is fikely to be determined on. Our own opinion is, that Costa Rica will be rather shy of entering into any new contracts which may tend to bring American emigration to her shores, and that no new steamship line will be opened across Nicaragua for a long time to come.

Settlement of the Difficulties.—A report reached Panama vesterday by a schooner which ar-

SITTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTIES.—A report reached Panama yesterday by a schooner which arrived at Aspinwall from Carthagena, that the President of the Republic had at length been invested with full power to settle the claims of the United States against New Granada arising out of the 1st of April massacre. If this be true, it is only what should have been done long since. We shall, no doubt, have full particulars relative to the matter by the British steamer to-day,

MORE WHALERS.—The American whaling brig Sarsh McFarland, Capt. Osborne, which left here a few months since on a cruise, returned yesterday morning with 160 barrels of oil, to be transported across the 1sthmas to New-York. This is the second cargo of oil sent over the railroad by Capt. Osborne—a preset that he is satisfied with the result of his last shipment.

BOGOTA.

We make the following entracts from our Bogota exchanges. Et Trempo of 2d June says:

"The Secretary of Poreign Affairs being questioned by Sr. Murillo, in the Senate, immediately after the arrival of the mails from the United States, in reference to General Herran's communications, replied that there were hope of settling the Isthmus difficulties with

was no hope of settling the 1sthmus difficulties with out previously paying the four hundred thousand dol lars indemnity demanded by the United States govern ment; that is to say, that Mr. Morse's ultimature is insisted upon. Nothing more is known upon the sub-

A law has been brought forward by General Mosmera, "authorizing the executive to settle the difficul-ies relating to the Isthmus of Panama, to secure pub lie tranquility and order, and to give guarantees and security for the free transit of the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad in future.

na Railroad in future.

Authority has been given to the President to trease the existing force on the Isthmus to one the

send men.

A law has passed the House of Representatives, authorizing the State of Panama to levy certain contributions.

COSTA RICA.

From The Fanama Star and Revald. July 4. We have received, via Greytown, Costa Rica papers

June 10. There had been great rejoicings—balls, banquets, illuminations, religious feasts and other manifesta-tions—on account of the termination of the war. Sev-eral of the fillibusters found their way to the public

eral of the fillibusters found their way to the public ball, where they partoek freely of the good things and fraternized with the people as if they had always been their best friends.

Gen. Cafins remained in Nicaragua as commander in-chief of the Costa Rican forces, and was endeavoring to settle amicably the difficulties pending between the two countries.

The Government has been receiving reënforcements and ammunition, and expects soon to command

the two counties.

The Government has been receiving reënforcements of arms and ammunition, and expects soon to command 10,000 effective men, armed with Minié rifles.

The deserters from Walker have found various employments; upward of a hundred of them are working on farms, and others acting as porters and servants. They have published a document expressive of their gratitude for their kind reception by the Costa Ricans.

The Chili brig-of-war Ancud, with the Minister to Costa Rica on board, and reached Punta Arenas.

The maritime and commercial report of Punta Arenas has been very favorable during the month of May. 105,000 quintals of coffee have been exported, the price of which has been about \$11.50 per quintal, several vessels being obliged to leave, unable to purchase cargo, although there are still about 8,000 quintals in the interior which are already sold.

The heavy rains have lately interfered with the exploration of the line of railroad from Punta Arenas to San José.

an Jese.
A Card from the Fillingsters—their Grati-

A CARD FROM THE FILLIBUSTERS—THEIR GRATITUDE TO THE COSTA RICANS.—The following circular,
signed by about 120 fillibusters, is published in the
Costa Rican papers:

"We, the undersigned, known as deserters from the
forces of Walker, after having become convinced that
his cause was an infameus one, and that the basest
deception had been practiced upon us in the United
States to entrap us into his service, do hereby desire
to make known to the world, and especially to the
Government and people of Costa Rica, our sentiments
with regard to the manner in which we have been
treated by them since we abandoned the robber who
deceived us and threw ourselves upon their generosity.

"inasmuch as we do not speak the language of the country, and cannot, therefore, hold much intelligible in tercourse personally with the people, we take this opportunity of thanking heartily all those citizens of San Joré and elsewhere, for the many acts of individual kindness shown us, and hope they will not think us utgrateful because, at the time, we could not express our thanks in language.

Press our thanks in language.

"When we consider the fact that we came into Central America as invaders (unprovoked), and that for a lorg time we battled fiercely against her people, doing them much wrong and injury, and that since we have been among the Costa Ricans as deserters from Walker we have been treated with all kindness and consideration that old friends could have expected, instead of the fierce inhumanity which we were always told by Walker and his infamous myrmidons, would be perpetrated upon all of us who should fall into their hands, we are filled with sentiments of the deepest gratitude and esteem towards the government and people of Costa Rica—such as language can but poorly express.

people of Costa Rica—such as language can but poorly express.

All we can say is, God bless and prosper the President and people of Costa Kica. Never again, under any inducements, shall our hands be raised regainst either, and when we arrive in our country where the beenty of Costa Kica is soon to send us, our voices shall be raised loud and long in denunciations of the infancy of those who, from interested motives, deceived us into an unprovoked war against a people who have returned the ill we have done them with kindness and compassion, when reduced to want, hundiliation and misery by the above mentioned system of infamous duplicity and false representation.

"Agein we say, God bless Costa Rica. It is our desire that this feeble expression of our sentiments should be published in every paper in the United States, as a warring on the one hand and advice on the other against future designs upon the lives and welfare of our countrymen, by infamous delusions which can result in nothing but wrong, suffering, hundiliation and death.

miliation and death.
"There are now in the country around San José then sixty of our friends and comrades en by the people, and paid much higher wages than they pay their own people. They are are all contented and in good condition, and if they were here with us we know they would gladly indorse what we say."

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST.

The British mail steamship New-Granada arrived at

The British mail steamship New-Granada arrived at Panama on the 21st of June, with \$354,000 in specie, and advices from Valparaiso to the 21st of May, and from Lima to the 10th of June.

From Chili the news is not of much importance.

The turn lately given to the political trials already shows the tribunal's probable decision respecting them. The Supreme Court annulled the Court of Appeals' decision, declaring that the proofs offered by the brothers of the absent offenders in their defense could not be admitted, and that the trial should take its course, and be decided along with the others; the consideration that some of the accused might prove guilty and others innocent of the offense imputed to them was of no weight in the Supreme Court, and the Court Martial is expected to decide the cause very soon, probably pronouncing sentence of death on the accused, although the proofs alleged against them have not condemned them in the public's opinion.

The Southern Railroad advances considerably, and two engines started from Santiago last week, each one in a cart drawn by 20 yokes of oxen. This first difficulty being overcome, there is little doubt that part of that important line will be imagurated on the 18th September next.

The steamer Talca, fitted in this port for the navigation of the river Maule, happily accomplished her voyage there; and it is hoped she will not encounter any insuperable obstacles to prevent the realization of all the benefits promised by this useful enterprise.

The floating dock has already received several vessels with case and security, some of them of 700 tous register, so that this important improvement in our port may be considered as definitively established and assumed.

The working of the copper mines still increases

port may be considered as definitively established and assumed.

The working of the copper mines still increases daily notwithstanding the high prices maintained for all the articles of first necessity, and the duties laid on the exportation of ores. Copiapo is witnessing the ranewal of its activity during the brilliant idays of Chanarcillo, and this has been caused by the discovery of a new mining district at three leagues distance from Pabellon. The new mines are rich, but not sufficiently so to satisfy the desires of one thousand miners who have bastened to demand a share of the discovery. The Chanarcillo mines continue to improve;

tets who have bastened to demand a share of the discovery. The Chanarcillo mines continue to improve; and, in general, mining industry is the branch which at present draws most attention in the Republic.

The question arising from the Peruvian consul's attempt to confiscate the cargoes of guano arriving at this port and brought from General Vivanco's agents is still pending, although nobody doubts that the result will be adverse to the unjustifiable pretensions of Gen. Casilla's party.

Gen. Castilla's party.

A rumor has been circulating lately respecting a rect neiliation having been effected between the Government and the clergy, who had not made it up since the memorable affair of the Archbishop and the canons.

PERU.

A petition from some of the leading men of Callao has been presented to Gen. Castilla and received by him with great favor, having for its object the direct sale of guano in Callao. The following is the body of the project:

That depots for guano be established in Callao, and that all foreign vessels be supplied therefrom, paying for it in each or delivers the great for the project.

That depots for guano be established in Callao, and that all foreign vessels be supplied therefrom, paying for it in cash en delivery; the guano to be sold by weight; and that, after a sufficient number of vessels have been obtained to be under the Peruvian flag, no foreign vessel to be allowed to load at the islands. The Government to load the vessels at so much per tun for its delivery on the moles or alongside the vessels purchasing. Should this project succeed, it will

be one of the greatest benefits over conferred on the country. In place of the Government only receiving an per ten for the grano, it will get \$40 per tun clear, say \$5 per tan for digging and freighting to Callao, selling it at \$30 per tun, and at the same time giving to a large number of vessels and men employment, and keeping the money in the country.

Vivance still holds out at Arequipa, but the town was surrounded by the troops of General San Ramon and Treyre, about three thousand in number, but the others will doubtless defeat them in ten or twelve days, when all will be over.

On the 2d a severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at Callao, which was pronounced by the oldest inhabitants to be the heaviest within their experience or recollection.

perience or recollection.

A treaty has just been concluded in Lima, having

for its object the protection of the Chincha Islands, Lobos and others, by an armed force of the En-glish and French for the term of ten years, so that they glish and French for the term of ten years, so that they have actual possession of them, but the Peruvian Government has the entire control and disposal of the guane as heretofore; other nations are entitled to enter into the protectorate of the Islande. This is a death-blow to the revolutions present and to come. The reason for giving the English and French the preference are, that they are the heaviest Peruvian bordholders, and this is a kind of collateral security for their reasonance. their payment.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY. The Empire City, Capt. Jno. McTerran, left New-Orleans on the 7th inst, and Havana on the 9th.

At Havana there is nothing specially new. The Spanish fleet is reported preparing for sea-" designation unknown." There is very little yellow fever prevalent, for the season, and not of an epidemic type.

The prices of sugar and molasses remain unchanged since last advices. Exchanges are quoted: New-York

par to | P cent premium; New-Orleans, 2 P cent premium; London, 11 a 11 per cent; Amsterdam Gold Coin, 2 to cent premium. Stocks are lively, as

The Empire City brings 192 passengers, all in good

HAVANA, July 9, 1857.

From Cur Own Correspondent.

I wrote you by the last steamer that, in my judgment, the dealers would be rather sly in future in fitting out new expeditions to the Coast; but I have been sadly mistaken. It seems that they calculate on a speedy change in the Government, and the consequent want of vigilance on the part of the new-comer during the first months of the interregnum. One American brig, I know positively, has been bought. She is one of the New-Orleans pack-ets, and is called the Telegraph, and is fitted out by the Spanish house of Zulueta & Co. She will be commanded by a Portuguese captain, who has already made several voyages to the coast of Africa, already made several voyages to the coast of Africa, and has but lately returned from a successful cruise. The owners will clear the vessel from this port under the American flag, with a charter for some South American port, and thus avoid all suspicion. She is a fine vessel and a fast sailer, and under the direction of her captain, cannot fail of success. I should like to know if General Conshes commissioned. cannot lail of success. I should like to know if General Concha's permission has not been asked for this service. The parties fitting her out are of that class of men who most frequent the Ge-neral's "tertulias," and Madame Rumor says that he is greatly indested to them for his present affluent position. I asked some of the parties concerned in the traffic if they were not afraid of having their vessels captured on the coast of Cuba by English cruisers, and they told me that the English will only make a straggling prize, for as long as the Spanish Admiral does not order his cruisers to watch for them, there is but little risk. I have heard of no late arrivals from the coast, but several vessels are being expected daily. I doubt very much if Concharged orders their suigram as Logaridae him and Concha orders their seizure, as I consider him and all his officers sold to the slave traders and completely under their influence: and as the Supreme Court has decided that the authorities have no right to search for and seize "Bezales" on the estates,

this will be an additional security for the purchasers.

The political news of the island is of no interest whatever, all opinion on the final result of the Mexican question being utterly venturesome. The squadrons with a new admiral and three new genernls, have all arrived in safety, but when they intend to sail for Vera Cruz is quite another thing. I am inclined to believe that Spain will eventually find out at the last hour that Mexico is not entirely without good grounds of complaint, and will express herself willing to subject her claims to a board of commissioners, and leave the case of the assassinations to the competent tribunals of the country, over which international law can have no control what erals, have all arrived in safety, but when they inwhich international law can have no control ever. The old Spaniards here are quite excited on be subject, and a few of them would no doubt like o have an opportunity to renew the scenes of old, when a handful of heroes invaded and subdued Mexico; still the thinking part of this community are entirely opposed to the measure, as one fraught with immense danger to the peace and tranquillity of this island.

General Concha has gone to spend the Summer at the village of Marianao, where he is daily and nightly visited by all the principal families of the city. I understand foom a friend that he has received no intimation from Spain of any change in the present efficers of the island.

efficers of the island.

Excepting the national amusement of bull fighting, we have nothing at all to divert the people. The weather is extremely hot and damp and all who can afford the luxury of a country residence have abandoned the city. The health of the city is very can afford the luxury of abandoned the city. The health of the city is very good and there are fewer cases of fever reported than usual for this season. Its type is very mild and yields readily when taken in time, so the New-Yoskers need be under no great uneasiness from ANON.

WHAT IS AN AGRICULTURAL SHOW?

We clip the following item from a late number of The Prairie Farmer. We have seen the announce-ment of the formation and intended exhibition of this New Agricultural Association" in many other papers, and perhaps some of the readers of THE TRIBUNE wonder why they have not seen it in our columns. Well, here it is, as it appeared in the great organ of horse-racing, with a note of comment by an organ of agriculture:

organ of horse-racing, with a note of comment by an organ of agriculture:

"AGRICULTURAL EXMISITION AT ELMBA.—A new Agricultural Association, of which Silas M. Burroughs is President, Chas. Morrell, Secretary and General Superintendent, and John Arnot, jr., Treasurer, has been formed in this State under the title of the 'Young 'Men's National Agricultural and Mechanics' Society. This society will give its first exhibition at Elmira, commencing on September 1, and continuing till September 5. The exhibition will include choice stock, trials of speed of celebrated horses, including Flora Temple, Lancet, Brown Dick, Boston, Tib Himman and others. There will also be trials and parades of fire companies from all parts of the country, under the direction of Chief Engineer Howard of this city. Thirteen thousand dollars will be given to the firemen. It is intended to make this display the most attractive show of the kind ever given in the country.

"We find the foregoing in The N. Y. Spirit of the Times. We suppose this is the origin of the assertion made by a cotemporary that we were becoming horse-racing agriculturists. We protest against this prostituting names; as this announcement seems to indicate that "agricultural" is only an adopted name for horse-racing and firemen's trials."

We also protest against this prostitution of names.

We also protest against this prostitution of names.

A rose by any other name may smell as sweet, for aught we know, but still we prefer to call it a rose. So do we prefer that the farmers of this country should not be swindled by horse races out of their annual harvest-home festivals, which have been established and gained a deserved popularity, under the name of Agricultural Shows.

If a company of "sporting gentlemen," in connection with railroad agents, interested tavern-keepers, cute shopkeepers and gingerbread peddlers of any one-horse village, see fit to subscribe a "guarantee fund," for a sort of "crack loo pool," to be won by the fastest of such "crack horses" as the above-named, or by the greatest squirt among Harry Howard's Sixth-Ward, Five-Point cronies, we have not the slightest objection. But we do object to this "prostitution of names." It would be just as appropriate to call any of the prestitution institutions of this city by the name of "National Agricultural Society," as it is to

call the company that are invited to meet at Elmira by that name.

The name has been adopted and the time of the meeting fixed, as we learn from the "General Saperintendent," in opposition to the United States Agri-cultural Society, which meets at Louisville on the same day, and to keep that Society from calling a meeting in this State, lest it might injure our State Agricultural Society, which, it will be remembered, discountenances horse-racing. In the language of Superintend ant Morrell, "to keep old Wilder from setting his big splaw foot on our State Society and crushing it. With this patriotic motive as the sole incentive to the getting up of this new " National Agricultual Society," we wish it all success—all it deserves.

As it has provided "one of the best tracks a mile "around for the trial of speed," including, we presume, "female equestrianism," for which our New-York firemen can take up some suitable females, and as the "sport" promised is both rich and rare, we hope Elmira will be well filled with such characters as generally attend just such agricultural shows, and that the morals, as well as the agricultural knowledge of the agricultural population of Chemung and the adjoining counties, will be vastly improved by the efforts of the philanthropists who have taken their welfare is

As to ourselves, we hope we shall meet with favor from the managers. After this " tickle," as we have been assured by the Superintendent, that it is their intention to "conduct their business entirely indepen-" dent of the press, and not at nit any member of it to "witness their grand exhibit on who does not help them in advance." The runtis: Youtickle me and I'll tickle you.

Gentlemen of the Press, yo hear the terms. All you who are in favor of the grand, new, "Young Men's National Agricultural and Mechanics' Society, for the premotion of speed of "Flora Temple,"
"Lancet" and "Brown Dick," and the "parade and trial of fire-engines," under the direction of the late Alderman of the "Sixth Ward," under the name of an Agricultural Show, will please to signify it by an exhibition of your subserviency, and your skill in the art of "I tickle you, you tickle me." It is the only terms upon which you can obtain admission to the "First Exhibition" of this great National Agricultural Society, to be held at Elmira, September 1, 1857.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 13 .- At last we have growing weather without having weather that is injurious to growing crops. Nothing could be more favorable for ripening wheat and rye than the present hot, dry weather, the thermometer ranging between 80 and 90 in the coolest part of The TRIBUNE office. We have every reason to anticipate a rich harvest, both from the state of the weather and the state of reports from all parts of the country. The following model crop report is a fair sample of what we find in a score of others that contain too many words for a brief

VERNON, Ind., July 8.—Prospects of crops flattering. Wheat will yield largely. Oats excellent. Grass very heavy. Corn backward, and croakers say will tot ripen before frost; but daily showers and a warm eun will bring it forward.

Chors in Delaware.—A letter dated Newcastle,

Delaware, July 11, says: "The peach crop this year promises an abundant yield. Wheat, now harvesting, is a fair crop, except upon lands not having good natural drainage. The yield of oats will be great, according to present appearances. Corn, which has almost been despaired of, is now quite promising. Of grass, there never has been a finer crop than is now being gathered. Newcastle County, although in a Slave State, has but few slaves; but it has many rich farmers, who have grown rich by free la bor."

As all our letters seem to be of the same tone, we find it unnecessary to print them at present, but still desire to be kept posted up in regard to the harvest and prospect of the corn crop, as well as fruit and other things yet to come forward.

THE NATIONAL REAPER AND MOWER

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFLICT.

From Our Special Reporter.
SYRACUSE, July 11, 1857.

It is just as I said in my last letter, the Texas automaton-rake model has been followed by a dozen others, and the machines for the Trial are arriving by each freight train. Ketchum, and Burrall, and Atkins, and Manny, and Caryl are all here, and a tribe of others less known to fame, but perhaps equally likely to win the prize. I went out to the Onondaga County Sociready erected for the President, Marshals, Reporters, machines, and for victualing. On the ground were strewed the disjointed parts of hay presses and reaping and mowing machines, which assistants were busily at work in arranging for the next week's work Throughout the city are posted bills directing exhibit-ors to the business office of the Society, and others giving the details of the opening ceremonies on Tues-

The Dragoons and Artillery have given notice, through their Colonel, that they will meet Gov. King, the Governor of Kentucky, and the Governors of other States, and escort them to the Onondaga Pair ground, to witness the ceremonies of opening, in ing the novel procession of the reapers and mowers on exhibition. Old Samuel George, the head chief of the Onendagas, called at the President's quarters this morning to ask if he and his tribe could come out in native costume to meet the Governor. He was referred to the Colonel of the Syracuse Regiment, and I suppose his wish will be gratified. It will be an interesting sight to behold this remnant of the aboriginal lords of the land gathered together upon the Pe grounds as spectators to a procession of implements, the perfect types of that intellectual progress which has swept from the face of the earth their ancestors.

The Board of Judges have to aid them in the scra

tiny of the machines two very perfect instruments of recent invention, viz: the Leonard Dynamome and an iron neck-yoke, with apparatus for denoting side-draft. The Dynamometer (or power-meas not only indicates the transitory strain caused by machine, but it also quietly registers the total amoun of force, or total horse-power, consumed in the work of an hour, a day, or a week, if desired. It is wound up like a clock, and when a strain is put upon its spiral springs will make its indications on the dial until the clock-work runs down. The side-draft is measured ral springs will make its indications on the dial until the clock-work runs down. The side-draft is measured by placing the tongue of the mower or reaper in a large circular band of wrought iron contained in the enlarged center of the neck-yoke. One arm of the yoke is hollow like a gun-barrel, and inside this is a rod of iron connected with a spiral spring, which is connected with the circle of iron in which rests the pole of the machine. At the other extremity of this interior rod is an index or pointer which, by the variations in side draft, is caused to run up and down a calculations in side draft, is caused to run up and down a calculation of the mower draws sideways against the forward trail of the team. This has been invented specially for this trial, by the Superintendent, Joseph E. Holmes of Ohio.

The inventors have been made tolerably well acquainted with the above and the other preparations on hand for giving all competing machines a rigid scrutiny, and it is not at all unlikely that upon one pretext or another the weaker once will quietly drop away and procure an accidental detention of their machines to prevent their arrival at Syracuse in season for entry. It is not probable that the Jury will allow more than ten or fifteen machines to go into trial on a single day; still, if the number of actual exhibitors does not diminish from the present large number who have given notice of intention to compete, it may be a matter of absolute necessity to put more into trial at ance—

The people in Kentucky and Ohio talk very loosely about the throng who will be here from those States. The editor of one of the local papers told me that a Western editor wrote that at least ten thousand persons from Kentucky alone would surely come on. If one thousand come it will be much more than are wanted by the hotel-keepers; for I learn that searly all the available rooms are precentaged. Gov. King has accepted an invitation to sojours with Allen Mon-